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The Daily Commercial

City Buildings Commissioners.

The law pertaining to the new city buildings will be found on the fourth page this morning. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the Commissioners met at the time and place designated. There were present Wm. M. Lyon, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Phillips, John H. Hare, James McAuley and Thomas Steel. The Board organized by electing Mr. Phillips President and Thomas Steel Secretary. A resolution accepting the trust was adopted.

It will be seen that while a majority of the Board have been selected from the Councils, a just representation has been given to the heavy tax payers outside. The character of the Commissioners will at once secure the confidence of the community, and be a guarantee for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon them. We may safely conclude that the new city buildings will be a credit to Pittsburgh, and supply a want that has long been felt.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS are in progress all over the country. In New England nearly every denomination is engaged in the work, and in the west, Ohio especially, is the scene of special grace. The local papers bring us accounts of hundreds added to the Church.

HARPER for April has been received by Miner. It has a number of capitally illustrated papers, and "The Virginians in Texas" is continued.

Remarkable Political Meetings in the South.

A special dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, to the New York *Tribune*, dated Monday evening, says: "One of the most remarkable meetings ever held in South Carolina, took place to-day, the occasion being a celebration by the negroes of the passage of the bill enfranchising the black race. By invitation, General Wade Hampton, ex-United States Senator Desaussure, Edward Arthurs, Hon. W. J. Tallery and James G. Gibbs addressed the meeting. Also the Rev. David Picket and Beverly Nash, both colored. Sentiments were expressed highly honorable to both sides. The negroes are highly gratified with the spirit of political affection with which they have been met, and the citizens are equally pleased to find the colored men identified with the true interests of the State. Should a Convention be called, the latter will probably nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as declared by Mr. Nash, will forget vengeance to repeal the disfranchising clause, which deprives them of the services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence."

A dispatch received in Washington yesterday from Selma, Ala., states that the largest meeting ever witnessed there took place on Monday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, strongly expressive of Union sentiments, and recognizing the right of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction and readmission of the seceded States into the Union, and therefore urging that the people of Alabama should forthwith accept the beneficent terms of reconstruction.

A Virginia Rip Van Winkle.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that "a Federal officer belonging to the garrison of this place was met a few days ago while riding about the suburbs by a rusty looking specimen, who came forward and offered to 'surrender.' The officer asked him if he had killed anybody, or done any mischief of any kind. The specimen said he had deserted the Confederate army in 1864, but had heard of General Lee's amnesty proclamation while hiding about in the mountains, and had come forward to give himself up, and be returned to service. Great surprise and consternation seized upon the specimen when he learned that there was now no Southern army, no Southern flag, and that the battle-flags had been folded and put aside. The specimen was treated to a dose of amnesty oath and a pair of blue breeches, and went on his way rejoicing to North Carolina, in which 'district' was his home when he left it six years agone."

COSTLY BOOKS.—A writer describing Appleton's great publishing house, in New York, remarks, if any one wishes to spend money on elegantly bound books they should come here. The most ardent church-woman could not imagine a more elegant prayer book than is offered here for $100. If you feel like expending more largely, there is the history of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, only $800! And the Encyclopedia is always an acceptable gift, and within the reach of many. They have sent a richly bound copy of this valuable and invaluable work to the Paris Exposition. Apropos of Paris, Napoleon was so pleased with their style of publishing his life of Cæsar, that he sent them an autograph letter of thanks. How many copies of Webster's Speller" do you think they sell every year? *A million and a half!* Isn't that a compliment to that faithful lexicographer!

SOME months since as noticed in our columns at the time, a young man named Wilson S. Roof murdered Mrs. Harriet Munson, of Mogadore, Ohio. This case is now being tried at the Portage County Court. It has, however, assumed a new and remarkable phase in the arrest of Milton Moore, a prominent resident of Mogadore, but a hearty associate in the Exchange Bank of Akron. His alleged offense is inducing Roof to commit the murder. Moore is a married man, but had formed a suspicious intimacy with Roof's sister. His wife was absent at the time, but Mrs. Munson informed her of her husband's conduct. Family trouble naturally ensued, and it is believed that out of revenge Moore instigated the informant's destruction.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.—A Philadelphia dispatch of yesterday says: "Ex-Governor Johnston left the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, this morning, under an order from Washington. There is great trouble in that office again. It is said that $100,000 are missing, and that nobody knows anything about it. As Governor Johnston only took charge of the office on Saturday, it is inferred that he discovered the defalcation and immediately desired to be relieved of the office."

DISCRIMINATING FREIGHT RATES.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, says: Six thousand kegs of Boston nails crossed the river at Benwood yesterday, carried by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at fifty-four cents per keg, from Boston to Cincinnati. Only think of it! Fifty-four cents per 100 pounds from Boston to Cincinnati, and one dollar per hundred for citizens of the State from Baltimore to Wheeling, and larger rates in proportion as the distance carried in the State is less.

THE Bricklayers, Plasterers and Stonemasons of Trenton, New Jersey, must be a remarkable set of good fellows, for they have unanimously resolved that "it is not desirable that at this time an increase of wages should be demanded by the members of this association, believing, as we do, that it would only induce landlords and others to increase the rents of houses and other necessaries of life still higher, and which at present are far above the reach of many of us."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia have unanimously voted for admission into the Colonial Confederacy.

The damages to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are repaired, and trains are running through again.

The Democrats of Cincinnati yesterday unanimously nominated Samuel N. Pike, of Opera House fame, for Mayor.

Robert H. Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr") has obtained a decree of divorce from Adah Isaacs Menken, the equestrian actress.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: "The Cleveland and second mortgage bond holders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad have filed bonds to the amount of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, to an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Miller's Court to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations for Secretaries of Legation: Wickham Hoffman, of Louisiana, at Paris; John W. Dix, of New York, Assistant Secretary at Paris; H. M. Bosworth, of Massachusetts, and J. A. Grass, Secretary at Rio de Janeiro.

A thief stole a tin box from the banking house of Newbold & Co., Second street, Philadelphia, yesterday, containing ten thousand dollars in money and bonds.

The *Herald's* Queretaro correspondence says Maximilian in his march from the capital has been greatly annoyed by guerrillas, and that his winter wardrobe has been reduced by forced loans to a shirt, a pair of socks and a cake of soap. His objective point was San Luis Potosi.

The New York *Herald's* Southern correspondence says: In Virginia the military rule has already been declared supreme; but the fact of civil law being abolished is hardly apparent. In Charleston the revolution is accepted with apathy—no one except the fire-eating politicians seeming to take the matter much to heart. In Louisiana, Gen. Sheridan's order postponing the New Orleans municipal election, was accepted without disturbance. The impeachment resolutions, relative to Governor Wellies, were referred to a special committee.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1867. NO. 163.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction Supplement Passed.

Thad. Stevens's Confiscation Bill.

Consolidation of Soldiers' Societies.

Meeting of the Committee Appointed at Pittsburgh.

The Frauds in the New York Custom House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill Passed.

The supplemental Reconstruction Bill passed both Houses late this afternoon, and will be laid before the President to-morrow. The disagreement between the two Houses related to the mode of ratifying the Constitution of the reconstructed States. It was settled by requiring it to be ratified by a majority of the registered vote of the qualified electors cast at the election on adopting the Constitution, with at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question. Congress is then given the power to be satisfied that there was a full and free election, and that no voter was intimidated from going to the polls.

Confiscation.

Thad. Stevens this afternoon delivered his expected speech upon the Confiscation Bill, offered by him. The bill forfeits all the public lands belonging to the ten Confederate States, and calls for the condemnation of such of the property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by act of 17th July, 1862. Out of the lands thus confiscated, the slaves who have been liberated by the operations of war are allotted homesteads. Out of the balance of the property a sum shall be raised for the erection of homestead buildings, and the further sum of $500,000,000 of the amount shall be appropriated for an income for pensioners by the war, and to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the Confederates. The property of no one shall be seized whose entire estate on the 4th day of March, 1865, was not worth more than five thousand dollars, unless he shall have voluntarily become an officer or employee of the Confederate Government, and in enforcing confiscations, the value of five thousand dollars shall be left to the delinquent.

Mr. Stevens commenced to read his speech from printed slips in a low tone of voice, and evidently with much physical difficulty. After reading a few minutes he was compelled by weakness to ask the Clerk of the House to continue the reading. The speech was listened to with marked attention, and on its conclusion the bill, at Mr. Stevens' request, was postponed till next December.

The Maryland Senatorial Question.

The Maryland Senatorial case was temporarily settled in the Senate to-day, by the reference of the credentials of Mr. Thomas to the Committee on Judiciary. The reference was made at Mr. Thomas's suggestion.

Thanks to Mr. Peabody.

The President to-day signed the joint resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Mr. George Peabody, for his late donation to the South. The act will be elegantly enrolled on parchment, and if possible, the gold medal ordered by Congress will be struck to accompany it.

Union of Soldiers' Societies.

A Committee of three from each State, appointed at the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention, met here to-day, to inaugurate measures to effect the permanent organization and consolidation of the various societies composed of soldiers throughout the country. The object is to have State associations, with a National head in this city. General Barnum, of New York, is Chairman of the Committee.

New Custom House Frauds.

The Committee on Public Expenditures of the House met to-day, and examined additional witnesses on the New York Custom House frauds. The Committee will report a resolution requesting the President to remove Collector Smythe.

The Adjournment.

It seems to be generally agreed that Congress will adjourn as soon as the Reconstruction bill is disposed of by the President. Several Senators and a good many Representatives have already left for home.

Last State Dinner.

The tenth and last state dinner of the President this session, took place in the state dining room at the executive mansion, this evening at six o'clock. Cards of invitation were issued to the new members of Congress and their ladies not before invited, and to several of the new Senators, together with their ladies.

Proceedings in Executive Session.

Senator Conness in the Senate to-day offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain who has been divulging the proceedings in executive session. The resolution has caused quite a commotion amongst the reportorial corps, and several leaky Senators.

Confirmed.

The Senate to-day, after considerable discussion, confirmed Col. Peter O'Sullivan, formerly of the 48th Ohio Volunteers, to be Minister to Bogota.

Ship Canal Survey.

Both houses passed a bill to-day providing for a survey of the Niagara Ship Canal, under direction of the Engineer Bureau of the army.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. L. V. Bogy, special commissioner for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes generally, had a preliminary interview with the Santee and Sioux tribes now at the mouth of the Nioberara, the intention being to remove them to a reservation lying between the Big Sioux on the east, the James river on the west, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude, on which they are to remove in time to make a crop this season. He has also had conversations with the Brules, Minneconjoues, Sarsarez, Black Feet, Upper Yanctonais, Lower Yanctonais, Unepapas, Egallalias, and Lower Brules, and matters were consummated which will induce them to go to farming this summer at Crow Creek agency, an old fort, and during the summer it is contemplated to send special Commissioners to negotiate treaties with them, establish them upon the reservation, and provide for them reasonable annuities. Mr. Bogy is also on the eve of concluding a treaty with the Chippewas of the Upper Mississippi.

Brevet Major Jno. R. Rider is ordered to proceed to Omaha, Neb., to make all needful arrangements for supplying the troops in the department of Platte with such arms, ammunition, &c., as may be required, in view of the threatening aspect of Indian affairs.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. Bartlett, Minister Resident at Stockholm; Peter J. Sullivan, Minister Resident at Bogota. Postmasters—Allen R. Richardson, Jefferson City, Mo.; Albert G. Clark, Toledo; Richard Benton, Ann Arbor, Mich., Norman H. Pratt, Kenosha, Ill.; Henry W. Buckland, Fremont, O.; E. C. Little, Independence, Iowa; Lucullus S. Comstock, Kanawha C. H., West Va.; Wm. L. Sarter, Jackson, Mich.; Perry Joslyn, East Saginaw, Michigan; Orson F. Parker, Paw Paw, Michigan; William H. Campbell, Dowagiac, Mich.; Harvey Palmer, Niles, Mich.; Samuel S. Lowry, Marshall, Mich.; A. Ramey, Three Rivers, Mich.; W. S. Green, Salem, Ill.; Wm. Keene, Malin, Ill.; David L. Payne, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Charles H. Russell, Appleton, Wis.; W. C. Lemond, Bayside, O.; D. G. Williams, Dubuque, Iowa; Wm. Standford, Shelbyville, Ky.; David T. Moneypenny, Mumfordville, Ky.; Wesley H. Slack, Paducah, Ky.; James M. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Francis Howard, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Thomas J. Bidwell, Chico, Cal. Register of Land Office —Ephriam C. Holmes, Denver City, Cal. Receiver of Public Moneys, Leonard T. Hayes, Stockton, Cal. Consuls—George Gerard, Mantua; Henry H. Wells, Naples; Charles Creamer, Ravenna; C. A. Perkins, Stockholm. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Mark Flanegin, Fifth District, Michigan; James S. Robinson, First District, Ohio; John T. Hague, Seventh District, Ohio; Elisha F. Rogers, Sixth District, Ohio; Mack J. Leaming, Fifth District, Missouri. Collectors of Internal Revenue—C. A. Wilson, Fifth District, Ohio; Leonard T. Ross, Ninth District, Illinois; James Crag, Eighth District, Missouri; George Green, Second District, Missouri; Henry C. Witter, Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania; Hilbburn McClure, Eighteenth District, Pennsylvania; David Caldwell, Seventeenth District, Pennsylvania; George Saunderson, Ninth District, Pennsylvania. Assayer Branch Mint—Isaac C. Jones, Charlotte, North Carolina. Surveyor of Customs—Josiah A. Brown, Quincy, Illinois. United States Marshal—Samuel H. Jones, Western District of Tennessee.

REJECTIONS.

The following nominations were rejected: Postmasters—Daniel L. Bush, Sidney, O.; T. J. Anderson, Newark, O.; Reason B. Spink, Wooster, O.; Wm. C. Moorehead, Zanesville, O.; A. R. Vanclef, Circleville, O.; Achilles Catterday, Gallipolis, O.; Wm. H. Woodward, Hillsboro, O.; Robert Thompson, Mt. Vernon, O.; Eliot Hollisworth, Albion, Mich.; A. H. Edwards, St. Charles, Mo.; Richard B. Owen, Springfield, Mo.; Geo. W. Shields, Hannibal, Mo.; J. J. Thomas, Newport, Ky. Assessor of Internal Revenue—G. W. Haynor, Eleventh District, Illinois. Receiver of Public Money—Sorale Jamison, Brownsville, Nebraska.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Francisco Heron, Consul of the United States of Columbia, at San Francisco; Morritz Bombach, Vice Consul of Austria, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Congress having passed the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill, it will at once be presented to the President. As soon as definite action shall be taken on this measure, Congress will fix the time for adjournment or recess. It is the general belief that the President will return the bill to the House this week.

STATE DINNER.

The tenth and last State Dinner of the President this season takes place at the Executive Mansion to-night.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The new building of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the late act of Congress, will be re-erected in the center of Reservation No. 2, occupying the space between the Smithsonian Institute and Washington Monument grounds. The extreme dimensions of the building will be one hundred and seventy-two by sixty-two feet. The style of architecture is modern.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Qualifications of Members of Congress.

INVALID SOLDIERS TO BE CLOTHED.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGREED TO.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

The Bill Ready for the President's Signature.

Mr. Stevens's Confiscation Bill Postponed.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

SENATE.

A number of bills passed by the House yesterday were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. SHERMAN called up House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers the barracks and other Government property at Camp Chase, Ohio. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up House joint resolution to suspend all further proceedings under the law for payment for slaves of or drafted into the military service of the United States. After a short discussion, by consent, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill introduced by him to pay the State of Indiana for Quartermaster's stores, supplies, transportation, &c., furnished to the militia of the State to repel raids, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the bill was pressed to a vote, he would move to amend by inserting Ohio, which had also been at expense to repel the Morgan raid.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked how much money the bill would take.

Mr. MORTON replied that the amount was estimated at $200,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the immediate consideration or action on the bill, and it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis. Referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill extending to the State of Nebraska the benefits of the act granting land to the State for the establishment of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the bill to regulate the distribution of awards for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and recommended its passage.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution declaring that whereas, it has frequently happened that the proceedings of the Senate in executive session have been published in newspapers contrary to the injunction of secrecy thereon, therefore that a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons, papers, &c.

At the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING, the resolution was ordered to lie over for the present.

Mr. COLE introduced a resolution authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an investigation to be made as soon as practicable by officers of the United States Coast Survey, in California, as to the expense of a harbor in the Bay of San Francisco, on the coast of California, and that the Secretary of War be required to cause estimates to be made of the amount necessary to be expended, in order to render such harbor available for purposes of commerce. Laid over.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory to the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, approved July, 1862, providing that the roads of several companies named shall be so constructed that when completed they shall, in connection with branch roads to Sioux City, afford continuous road communication between the Union Pacific Railroad and the head of Lake Superior, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to further define the qualifications of members of Congress, which provides that no person shall be eligible to either House of Congress who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States while a citizen thereof, or who has voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, or who has sought or accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, or who has yielded voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was received from the House, and on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate insisted on its amendments, and agreed to the Committee of Conference.

Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Buckalew were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

House resolution to correct errors in the enrollment of the wool tariff bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill directing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to invalid soldiers, and it passed.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill declaring the bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, and the bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri, to be lawful structures and post roads. After an amendment to include the bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kansas, it passed.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had been requested by his colleague, Mr. Thomas, since charges were made against him yesterday, to move the reference of his credentials to the Judiciary Committee, that a full investigation might be made. Agreed to without debate.

The Senate went into executive session, After some time spent thus, the doors were re-opened.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Conference Committee on the supplemental reconstruction bill, made a report. The Conference Committee agreed to the Senate proposition that the State Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of votes cast, provided that it shall appear that a majority of the registered vote of the State is the question of ratification. A clause is added that Congress must be satisfied that all voters had an opportunity to vote freely and fairly, without fear or interruption, and that the Constitution meets the approval of the majority of the qualified voters. The report was agreed to, and the doors were again closed.

After the transaction of further executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution to correct an error in the enrolment of the bill of last session increasing the pay of soldiers. The error was the omission in the enrolled bill of the words "Canada long wools," which were in the engrossed bill. The joint resolution passed.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to report a joint resolution relative to the issue of Agricultural College Scrip, prohibiting further issue or delivery of such scrip to any of the States lately in rebellion except Tennessee, or the acceptance of such scrip or of lands heretofore issued until those States are fully restored to their rights as States by Congress.

Mr. BUER objected, but the rules were suspended, and under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was adopted, 103 to 23.

Mr. JUDD, on leave, introduced a bill to exempt wooden ladders from tax, which, after a short discussion, passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the disagreement of Senate to the House amendment to the supplemental reconstruction bill. The House refused, 62 to 77, to recede, and, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, insisted and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, Boutwell and Marshall, the committee on part of the House.

Mr. STEVENS called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill introduced by him on the 11th of March was referred to the Committee of the Whole of the House, being a bill to confiscate all public lands in the lately rebel States, and confiscate and condemn all such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is declared confiscated by the act of July 17th, 1862.

Mr. STEVENS proceeded to address the House at length in support of the bill. He had not got through more than a few passages of his speech when it became painfully evident, from the weak condition of his health, that he could not make himself heard by the House. He therefore requested Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, to read the speech for him, which Mr. McPherson thereupon proceeded to do from the Clerk's desk. The reading occupied about an hour and a quarter.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. STEVENS, who moved that the bill be postponed until the second Tuesday in December next, which was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill appropriating a million dollars for relief of the destitute in the South.

Mr. BUTLER proposed to offer a substitute for his substitute offered last week, by providing that the several district commanders under the act of the 2d of March, shall have power to assess and collect, for military power, ratably on all persons within their districts, owning more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or who have an income of more than six hundred dollars per year, such sum or sums as such commander may deem necessary to relieve the destitution and pauperism of the white people there.

The Chairman informed Mr. BUTLER that he had the right to modify his first substitute by substituting the other for it: but Mr. BUTLER desiring to have both pending, withdrew the latter, whereupon Mr. SCHENCK offered it as an amendment to the substitute.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE made an eloquent appeal to the Committee in favor of the bill. In conclusion, he moved that the Committee rise and report the bill and amendments to the House. The motion was rejected.

A long debate ensued on the merits of the bill, but without reaching any conclusion, the Committee rose to receive a message from the Senate.

A variety of motions to suspend the rules to get in bills and resolutions were made, and rejected.

While the House was waiting to receive the action of the Senate, or the report of the conference committee on the supplemental reconstruction bill, on motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire and report what measures have been taken by foreign governments or capitalists to secure control of the interest of rival nationalities in any of the routes or franchises for transit across the Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec, and what action may be admissable for this Government to take to secure the interests of American commerce on such transit routes.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the Senate, announcing that it had agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the supplemental Reconstruction bill.

Thereupon Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from said Committee, made a similar report. After a brief discussion the Conference report was agreed to and the bill goes to the President.

The House then adjourned.

BY THE CABLE.

FENIAN ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

General Burke and Others Sent to Jail.

The Fenians.

LONDON, March 18, evening.—The arrest of Fenians still continue in Ireland.

Head Center Dennis Donovan has been caught at Cork.

General Burke and forty others who were recently captured, have been carried in irons to Clonmel jail.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—Five-twenty bonds 77¾.

The Reform Bill.

LONDON, March 18, Midnight.—In the Commons this evening, the Derby Government asked formal leave to bring in their reform bill to-morrow, and Disraeli explained the features of the proposed bill, introducing copious statistics to support the principles on which the bill is grounded. Mr. Gladstone made a short speech. He said he thought the figures were absurd, but he would defer all debate on the question until the bill came before the houses.

LONDON, March 19, P. M.—The debate on the Reform bill has been postponed to the 25th instant.

Will not Protest.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is stated that Bismarck has refused to protest against the absorption of Poland into the Russian Empire.

Admiral Tegethoff.

VIENNA, March 18.—An order has been sent to America recalling Admiral Tegethoff to this country, to take command of the Adriatic fleet.

Took the Oath.

PESTH, March 18.—The members of the newly created Hungarian Ministry to-day took the oath of office in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and the National Diet.

Foreign Policy of France.

PARIS, March 19.—There was a debate in the Corps Legislatif last evening in regard to foreign affairs, in which representatives Thiers and Favre attacked the foreign policy of the Emperor, on the ground that it favored the unity of both Germany and Italy, which was hostile to the interests of France. Minister Rouher and representative Oliver defended the course of the Government.

Treaty with Bavaria.

BERLIN, March 19, P. M.—It is reported that a secret treaty was made between Prussia and Bavaria in August last, and by one clause of the treaty Prussia may assume military direction of the Bavarian Army.

Russia Buying Ships.

LONDON, March 19, P. M.—Agents of the Russian Government are said to be purchasing vessels in this country and on the Continent to be used for transports.

Coronation of King of Hungary.

PESTH, March 19, P. M.—The coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary during his present visit to this city is strongly urged by all parties.

Partition of the Papal Debt.

PARIS, March 19, P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Minister Rouhrr stated that the Emperor was in favor of the partition of the Papal debt among the the Catholic powers, each of them assuming its share of the burthen and guaranteeing its payment.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, evening.—The steamship Allemania, which left New York March 2d, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 15th.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, noon.—The steamships Belgian, from Portland, and Java, from New York, have arrived out. The severe gales which prevailed nearly all the week, proved disastrous to shipping. Many ship-wrecks are reported on the English and Irish coasts.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 19, Noon.—Consols opened steady at 91⅝ 5-20s, 71⅛; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie Railway, 40.

LONDON, March 19, P. M.—Consols closed at 91 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States 5-20s, 74½; Illinois Central shares, 78; Erie Railway, 39¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, March 19, P. M.—United States bonds closed at 77⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, Noon.—The market opened firm at the highest quotations of yesterday, and with a prospect of a fair day's business. Middling uplands, 13¾d. Sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Lard 51s per cwt. for American. Tallow 44s per cwt. Linseed oil 39 pounds per ton. Resin—common Wilmington, 9s 3d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, P. M.—The cotton market to-day has been quiet, and closed steady at 13⅝ d for middling uplands. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

Trade Report—Advices from Manchester are favorable. Breadstuffs market firm. Wheat—Milwaukee red and amber 13s 3d per cental. Corn 41s 6d per quarter for mixed Western American. Barley 4s 7d per sixty pounds.

Produce—Ashes, pots, 34s per cwt. Spirits Turpentine 37s 6d per cwt. Petroleum 1s 7d for Pennsylvania Refined and Canada White.

FROM CANADA.

Lake Gunboats Preparing for Service—Celebration of St. Patrick's Day—Sixty Buildings Burned at Bothwell.

QUEBEC, C. E., March 19.—A large body of seamen belonging to her Majesty's steamer Aurora, go west immediately to equip gunboats on the Lakes, and prepare them for service as early as possible.

The Irishmen in this city celebrated St. Patrick's Day yesterday by a procession and church service. The turnout was larger than for many years past.

BOTHWELL, C. W., March 19.—A fire broke out last night in the Carroll House, which in ten minutes was a mass of flames. The fire spreadily communicated with the Martin House adjoining, and crossing Main street, connected with Barker's Exchange Office, Commercial Bank and other buildings. About sixty buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

BOTHWELL, C. W., March 19, P. M.—The main portion of the town is in ashes. Over one hundred houses have been destroyed, and a large number of families have been rendered houseless and are leaving town by every train in all directions.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

Remarks of Senator T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny.

During the debate in the State Senate on the bill restoring the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Senator Thos. J. Bigham, of this county, said:

Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of the concluding remarks of the Senator from Lawrence (Mr. Browne,) I would invoke the senate of Pennsylvania to rise to the magnitude of this question. I would invoke of the members of this body that wise statesmanship which in the early history of Pennsylvania recognized—for ahead of the policy of puny legislators of latter days—that there was a glory in the future for Pennsylvania. When the public improvement system of our Commonwealth was first projected, many of this narrow sectionalism, which, to the disgrace of Pennsylvania, has too often characterized her legislation, has forgotten that the men who, forty years ago, in their extended wisdom first projected, many of these halls, looked abroad over the State of Pennsylvania and there discovered that the Almighty, in upheaving the mountain chains of Pennsylvania, had rent those mountains in twain, and by those natural routes of intercommunication between the East and West—the valley of the Susquehanna running in the direction of the town of Erie, our commercial depot of the Lakes—the valley of the Juniata and Conemaugh, separating our mountain ranges excepting the main one, in the route of which now, Mr. Speaker, now like—the valley of the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny, separating the mountain chain on the Southern line of this Commonwealth. The men who forty years ago, sitting in these halls understood something of the magnitude of the interests involved in the completion of three grand routes through these God given valleys; for I scorn the imputation that State lines are to interfere with necessary public improvements in a country which recognizes a common bond of citizenship, and whose natural conformation is a sufficient guarantee of the right of my constituents as well as all others to go and occupy its God given valleys.

Mr. Speaker, I may speak warmly, but I may indeed say that a meeting of my constituents on this subject was held no later than last night, the proceedings of which meeting will be read here at the open of this session. My constituents feel deeply upon this question, and they are anxiously awaiting to watch the votes of every man who, under the responsibility of his position as Senator, undertakes to legislate away from them their natural rights. They have been to a fearful responsibility. The last one of those resolutions declares that if the subject of a general railroad law, and the construction of Western Pennsylvania to build lines of iron communication at their own cost, if not objected to by this legislature, those questions shall go into the next elections; and, Mr. Speaker, I say to the Senate here this winter that better look to their records. Six years ago, in 1861, an analogous question came up here and passed the other branch of the Legislature by a fearful majority. What was the action of the people at the succeeding election for members of the Senate? In view of the legislation? Out of all those who so voted, one only has been returned to the Senate of Pennsylvania—becoming alone!—was returned in the session of 1862 to a seat in the House of Representatives, and he was saved by an overwhelming majority. He was saved by an overwhelming majority in favor of the Philadelphia and Erie road. He, by his legislation, had voted for the repeal of the tonnage tax sunk to that road which, in political parlance, "knows no awakening."

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the gentleman who occupied this seat yesterday (Mr. Fisher) is not here to-day. If he was, I would say it to speak in terms of the most complimentary character of his colleague, Mr. Speaker, above this seat at my constituents. At myself individually, I would say to the Senate, but for the most who take in the way in which that gentleman talked in returning for burning.

Senator Bigham then proceeded to refer to certain well known historical facts connected with the opening of the route by the Youghiogheny and Potomac. Said he:

The oldest citizens of our State, men who know all about the Indian trails and footpaths that led through upon this route as being the most direct to Washington City, in the days of Braddock, they saw a railroad looked upon it as one of the routes by which the commerce of the mighty, undefined West would flow to the Atlantic seaboard. An expensive institution the survey which was made; was a true thing, too, and the line was run from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. But now, after the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi has grown into a State, and Pennsylvania's interests can see nothing beyond the fact that "you are going to Baltimore."

But, sir, as this question may be more fully reviewed from the stand-point of a railroad law, I make a few remarks on that subject. A free railroad bill was reported yesterday morning; but, sir, I am not aware that it has yet been printed. So that I do not wish to be considered as telling tales out of school, when I say that the bill, as reported by whose votes the bill was reported, have told me that they are not in favor of a free railroad law, but are in favor of a free railroad law. If any gentlemen wishes to contradict me, I refer him to the place and the men. I refer him to the Governor of Western Pennsylvania—a section which emphatically demands the passage of a free railroad law—who, in his message, publicly proclaimed no longer ago than yesterday morning, before this bill was reported, that he was in favor of that we wanted. But, Mr. Speaker, I have been informed by a Pittsburgh gentleman, who, I presume, who, I presume, are going to vote against such this bill, that they are in favor of a free railroad law. It is true, sir, that I have in my possession a letter which, if I should choose to do so, I could read to the House, which I received from one of those exceedingly free railroad men, in which he says that he is not

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

☞ The Daily Commercial is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.

☞ The Commercial gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.

☞ The Commercial is sold everywhere in the cars, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.

☞ The Commercial solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.

☞ The Commercial is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the snuffles again, consequently is full of grief about the Commercial. No doubt it has plenty of sympathizers. Judging from appearances, a considerable number of persons in and about the capital are similarly afflicted.

The action of the Legislature in appropriating five thousand dollars to apprehend and punish the murderers of the young men named Zook, the particulars of whose murder were set forth in the special message of Governor Geary, will be warmly seconded by the people. It is the duty of the State to secure justice to her citizens wherever they are.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

One of the results our citizens hoped for from the passage of an honest free railroad bill, was the privilege it would confer upon them, to secure the construction of another railroad to Cleveland.

We have no complaint to make of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, or its management. That road is not responsible for the fact that the business of the city has already outgrown its capacity properly to accommodate it. For years the manufacturing interests which have a chief market for their product in the Northwest, have suffered for want of additional facilities to reach the lake. This kind of pressure they have become accustomed to, and have begun to look with a sort of resignation upon the fact that, in part owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the lake customers have been reached from their source of supply, they are rapidly erecting mills near home, by which to supply themselves. For their increase of production—failing to get another outlet to Cleveland—the Pittsburgh Iron manufacturers might find another market, but within a few years past, a necessity to their business, has grown up which makes another road indispensable. We allude to the demand for the iron ores of Michigan, and the pig metal produced from them in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

During the year 1866, the product of the great iron mines of Michigan was 298,784 tons. There was shipped from Marquette during last summer, no less than 207,000 tons of ore and 18,000 tons of metal and blooms. Of this ore a large amount was delivered at Erie and other points, and 169,500 tons was delivered at Cleveland. Of this, 57,500 tons was brought to Pittsburgh. Nearly all of the balance was distributed to Smelting Furnaces on the Mahoning and Shenango, the product finding its way chiefly to Pittsburgh to be used in her rolling mills, forges and foundries. We are assured that if there was a competing Railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, the shipments of ore to this point would be shortly doubled. Of our thirty-one rolling mill establishments, but four or five have blast furnaces. If assured of reliable and prompt facilities for getting supplies of ore, the blast furnaces would become adjuncts to many of them. Even as it is, the foundations of two additional furnaces are being laid, and we hear of others, waiting only for the *prospect* of another Railroad.

Including the ores brought by canal and river, probably 80,000 tons came to the city last year. The freight on eighty thousand tons of ore alone at the stated rates of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, $2 50 per ton, would be $200,000. To assume that the consumption of iron ore in and about Pittsburgh could be doubled in a few years by increased transportation facilities is entirely within the mark. The Brady's Bend Iron Company, which will in a few weeks have railroad communication by the Allegheny Valley Road, say they will use if they can get it, at least 30,000 tons per annum of Lake Superior ore. The Monticello Furnace, near Kittanning, which had gone out of blast for lack of good ore, commenced on Lake Superior ore as soon as the stack was reached by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and if transportation from Cleveland can be had numbers of the Allegheny iron furnaces will follow her successful example. The great works of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, would use a large quantity in the same event.

But it is useless further to enumerate. We have said enough to indicate how absolutely necessary to the progress of Pittsburgh, is an additional Railroad to Cleveland, and how great an inducement this single one of the many sources of profit offers to capitalists to engage in its construction.

ORGANIZED CRIME.

Isolated cases of violence and crime may and often do startle a community with astonishment and horror, but they do not occasion any feeling of general alarm. Against any public danger from such outbreaks of individual depravity, the laws as ordinarily administered, are felt to be an adequate protection. And they are so, while they have the strong backing of healthy, sound public sentiment in favor of order, peace and virtue. When this sentiment fails, or is overborne by organized crime, laws are utterly impotent. Lawlessness then becomes the rule, and order, peace and safety are sacrificed whenever an inducement of sufficient power is offered. Crime thus backed by organization becomes not merely an object of abhorrence to virtuous citizens, but also an occasion of terror.

Crime may be considered as organized, not only when there is direct and formal combination of numbers for the perpetration of it, but also, when associations, principles and sympathies are enlisted formally to defeat the execution of the laws on offenders, whether it be by physical force, or by false testimony, or by perjury in the jury box. And in either case, it becomes a just ground of terror in a community, both as endangering person and property, and as cutting off all hope of redress when injury is actually done. In fact, it supercedes, just to the extent of its power, all acknowledged and wholesome government, and leaves individuals to the will of lawless men acting in concert with each other.

It is one of the inevitable consequences of organized crime, that it leads to other voluntary counter organizations. Where there is in operation a concocted plan and purpose to violate the laws, and to forcibly or otherwise prevent their execution, individuals have no other resort left them but to form, for their protection, other counteractive organizations. This is the theory on which vigilance committees are usually formed. And it is the principle on which grow up, suddenly or gradually, the contests of classes, races and sections in a community. The tremendous wrongs and wretchedness which have flowed from such contests are mainly chargeable to the organization of crime. Its first step is to nullify law as the protector of right, and this obliges those endangered by the anarchy to combine for mutual defense and safety.

In this view of the case, courts, while they have the power, should impose the severest penalties on those who plot together to commit crime, or who rob in strong companies. And for the same reason all lawless combinations, which ignore or despise the laws of the country, and pursue their own designs in contravention of them, should be frowned upon by every good citizen.

THE COMMERCIAL IN THE STATE SENATE.

In the State Senate, on Monday, Colonel Harry White took decided exception to the course of the Commercial on the Free Railroad question, claiming that we had accused those Senators who resisted the disabling amendments, but voted for the Bill after the amendments were carried, of being fools or knaves. After Senators Lowry, Bigham and others had indulged in some remarks (we have but a statement of the fact) the matter was dropped.

Now, Senator White and his associates cannot have been attentive readers of the Commercial, and appear to be disturbed by phantoms of their own—very naturally under the circumstances—rather than by what we have said. The hardest epithet with which we have characterized the action of those whom we recognize as sincere friends of the Free Principle—including the Senators named—in voting for what they were so successful in showing was a disabling act, was "a mistake," the commission of which we were careful to say, "in no manner reflected on their integrity." From first to last we have regarded them as having committed an unfortunate "mistake," and have urged them to retrieve it by yet placing themselves right on the record. But those who, though professing friendship for the Free Principle, were all the while the servants of the opposition and deliberately spread the snare into which sincere men fell, we have denounced, and do still denounce, as faithless to the Free Principle and worthy only of condemnation. Who they are, is as well known at Harrisburg as in Pittsburgh.

Going back to Senator White's question of privilege, we think he and those acting with him might have better employed their time in giving a reason why, failing to vote down amendments incorporated with the view of transforming the Free Bill into a disabling act, went for the Bill after the amendments had been inserted. And especially would it be in order for them to explain why, after the Bill had been shown by themselves to be "unconstitutional" as well as "impracticable for the construction of railroads," it commanded their votes. Unconstitutionality we supposed was at all times a perfectly fatal objection, one that no plea of expediency or other argument could weigh for an instant against. That Speaker Hall, and some others, should disregard it and swallow all they had said against the bill, is not to us at all strange. Not so, however, with the others, and it is probable that it is the position in which their action leaves them, and not anything the Commercial has said, that so much disturbs the gentlemen. Though Senator Bigham voted against the bill he desired to have it pass to see what they would do with it in the House.

We beg to suggest to Senator White and his complaining associates, that this is not a question between them and the Commercial, but between them and the people. The Commercial has only shown why it is so; and it will be to no purpose for Senators to become angry at us. If anybody is between the upper and nether stone it is not our fault, and our course will be unchanged.

The Daily Prayer Meetings.

The attendance at these noon-day meetings is as large as ever, and there is no diminution, apparently, in the interest felt in them. The one commenced on Monday, in the Church in Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Swift's, began with full attendance—persons of all denominations being present. The meeting in the Church on the South Common, Dr. Clark's, is also well attended. The one in Firth street, which was first organized, is not diminished by the starting of others. All, we believe, are parts of the same system and agency set in operation by the Young Mens' Christian Association. The Association has had a very successful history since its organization, in the Fall. Its Library and Reading Room have been well attended through the Winter. But the Prayer-Meetings are the crowning success of the season—many young men and other persons, of our cities, having been led by them to embrace a Christian life. The religious feeling in the several Churches is reported, in the Prayer-Meetings, to be growing more marked and decided.

"Give Us this Day Our Daily Bread."

Those who attended the Union prayer meeting yesterday will recollect the remarks of Rev. Dr. Reeves, of Alabama, asking the prayers of all Christians for the poor of his section of country. The Doctor desires us to say that he will remain over in the city a day or two longer, at the Union Hotel, and will be most happy to receive any contributions for the purposes indicated, and that he will faithfully apply any such contributions to the purchase and distribution of supplies of food to the *most needy* in South Alabama, without regard to distinction of politics, religion or color. He also has letters of recommendation from the Governor of Alabama, and several members of the Legislature. These people need relief and they need it *now*, while they are striving to make another crop. Who will lead off in this noble work?

Lloyd's Battle History of the Rebellion.

A large and handsome volume with this title has been issued and offered to subscribers in this vicinity by a canvassing agent. It is a collection of descriptions of battles, and the principal events of the war, illustrated by portraits of different Generals and battle scenes, and is a very interesting work. The agent is now in Pittsburgh, and will give the public an opportunity of subscribing.

Hoaxing a Green One.—The citizens, members of the Wisconsin Legislature, and others, had a rich time at Madison on Friday night. An innocent Chicagoan, named Swanburg, advertised in the Chicago *Tribune* for a wife. He was answered by a young fellow of Madison, under the name of a young lady, who stated that she was ready to receive his proposals and inviting him to visit her. He went, met the supposed young lady, and immediately proposed to elope with her. He was immediately arrested by a bogus officer for attempting abduction, and tried by a bogus court in the Court House. The whole proceedings were carried on with great gravity, and the victim had not the remotest idea that the whole thing was a sad reality. After standing the ordeal of a two hours' trial, he was finally released on condition that he would leave town immediately. This he did on a train leaving for Milwaukee just in the nick of time.

About London Fashions.—A London letter says: Chignons increase in size, and two or three hundred of them on horseback in Rottenrow of a morning, behind stove-pipe hats, and of somewhat larger dimensions, have a wonderful effect. The boddices of evening dress are shorter and the trains longer than ever, as if the charming ladies were trying to get through their property, and had almost succeeded. They tell of a gentleman who unwittingly agreed to go share with a lady in making a present of a dress, but to give the skirt and she the corsage; her share was a piece of ribbon. The London season is at its full tide, and, whatever traveling Americans may think of it, the American Minister, who represents us at courts, drawing-rooms, levees and assemblies, does not neglect its duties and its enjoyments.

At Memphis there is a graveyard of twenty-five acres with twenty-two thousand graves. There are also cemeteries of the same kind from Columbus, Ky., to Helena, Ark., all along the Mississippi. At Fort Donelson, a graveyard of twenty acres, with thirty-five hundred buried there. At Nashville, a graveyard of sixty-two acres, with eighteen thousand graves. At Stone river a graveyard of sixteen acres, with almost five thousand graves. At Chattanooga, one of seventy-five acres, with twelve thousand dead. At Knoxville, one of four acres, with three thousand dead.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that there is great excitement in that city upon the subject of choosing breech-loading guns for the French army. American guns have been submitted for trial, among them the Remington, Roberts, Peabody, Winchester, and several others, and they are to be given to detachments of the French troops in Algeria and other places for trial. The Remington, it is said, at present occupies most attention. The French troops are now armed with Chassepot rifles, and 500,000 of them are being manufactured in the French armories.

At a recent lecture given by John G. Saxe, before the medical students of Bellevue Hospital, he related the following little incident, illustrative of the original meaning of the word "cure":

A few years ago an English practioner presented a bill to a widow for services rendered her deceased husband, in which the word "cure" was employed in its original and appropriate sense. There was in the account but one item, preceding a modest sum of £. s. d., which read as follows: "To curing your husband till he died."

THE TIOGA TENANT ACT.

Card from Hon. R. A. Colville.

House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, March 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While reading in the columns of the Commercial, an account of the proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention, my attention was specially arrested by a statement of Mr. Kropps in relation to myself, when he was referring in his address to the notorious Tioga Bill. In that address he asserted that I had refused to vote for the repeal of that act after having pledged myself to the Trades' Assembly that I would do so. Furthermore, that I had almost cursed the workingmen notwithstanding they had elevated me to my present position as a member of the Legislature. So far as Mr. Kropps's remarks refer to my pledge, he does not misrepresent me, as I acknowledge the pledge to have been made, and fully intend to hold it sacred. But the allegation that I had in any way lost my cordial feelings for the workingmen alluded to, or had cursed, or had felt disposed to curse or denounce them, in any way, is untrue in every particular, and has not a shadow of foundation in fact. I cannot even guess any rational motive that could have induced Mr. Kropps to refer to my proposed action on the Tenant Bill in question in such an unkindly and untruthful manner. I am certainly quite willing that the workingmen and citizens generally of my district should know my position and sympathies in relation to the Tioga Tenant Act, and the bill intended to repeal it. One of my colleagues, Mr. Wilson, has had charge of the bill. He read it in place in due time, and took the usual course of reference. It will soon be reported back for action. So soon as I shall have an opportunity to place myself on the record in relation to said repealing bill, I shall embrace it with pleasure, and my action will doubtless be satisfactory to all reasonable men. Mr. Kropps has acted prematurely, because unadvisedly. I never intended to vote against the repealing act, and never intimated in any way that I would. As asserted, I gave my pledge to the Trades' Assembly that I would vote for the repeal, and as soon as the opportunity is presented shall do so. It is true, I have said I did not consider myself under any obligations to the Trades' Assembly. They violated their faith with me by marking me and two associates off the ticket they recommended to the workingmen of Allegheny county, at the last election. If the workingmen had followed that advice my majority would, doubtless, have been considerably reduced. But the workingmen of Allegheny county know me as well, if not better, than they do those who have undertaken to misrepresent my position. They know I have always been the friend of the working classes, and I am not less friendly to them now than at any time heretofore. My interests and theirs have been and will continue identical.

R. A. Colville.

The Irish Republic.—The *Tribune* sums it up thus: "Enough is told to justify the conclusion that the affair has been of much more serious a character than the meagre telegrams have represented. It would seem, however, that the revolt was premature, and that with the large forces at their command, the government will experience little difficulty in subduing the insurgents. But in any case the liberation of Ireland from British rule by means of an armed insurrection, is at present an impossibility.

Fruit.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: It will require a considerably greater degree of cold than this to damage the growing wheat; but we fear a few more nights as severe as the one we have just passed, will irreparably injure the fruit crop.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, FOR EVERYBODY.

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, Clerk in the Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists,

85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young,
Good Alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar deranged ments yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

☞ Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those indebted to us will please call and settle early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

WHITE LEAD.

WHITE LEAD,

PURE, HAS A SPLENDID BODY AND CHEAP.

SOLD BY THE POUND OR TON.

Pure Western Linseed Oil;
Spirits Turpentine, Benzine;
French Ochre, in cans;
Venetian Red, Prussian Blue;
Umber, or any color now in use.

Putty of the best quality, in bladders or tin cans.

Window Glass at Glass house prices, and liberal discount off in large quantities.

Fine Furniture, Damar and Coach Varnish; White Bristle Paint Brushes. Sash Tools. Whitewash Brushes, Badger Brushes, Blenders, Fitch's Striping Pencils, &c. In fact everything required by Painters and Builders. Persons favoring us with their patronage receive prompt attention.

PURE GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

PARK & BRILL,

DEPOT DRUG STORE,

No. 77 Federal Street,

ws Allegheny city.

SPRING STYLE

HATS,

ONLY $6 00 FOR A GOOD

SILK HAT,

AT NO. 117 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

E. R. WILSON.

cod

JOHN HEATH,

Great Western Planing Mill

AND

Lumber Yard,

Sash and Door Factory.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Dressed Lumber for Building, &c., at lowest Market Rates. Flooring, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings constantly on hand.

All work put into Dry House before keying up. Scroll Sawing and Resawing done with dispatch. Boxes made to order. w,s

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

REFINED SUGARS.

100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
200 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

TARING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by

JAMES HOWN,
ws 136 Wood st.

SASSAFRAS BARK.

1,000 POUNDS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First streets.

POTASH.

20 CASKS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First streets.

Regulating Prostitution.—The Legislative Committee in New York having the subject in charge, have agreed upon a bill creating a "Board for the Prevention of Prostitution" in the city of New York. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners, at a salary of $5,500 a year, to be paid out of the amount derived from the operations of the law. The Board is authorized to grant licenses to keep houses of prostitution or assignation—the houses to be divided into two classes. The first is to pay annually a fee of $500 each, and the second $250. The bill also provides for the appointment of three medical inspectors, at $2,500 per annum each, to inspect the inmates of such houses, and make semi-monthly reports of their sanitary condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONE FLAGS.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floor, requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the largest and best Quarry in the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BALDWIN and BOUNTY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

☞ Our Stone Flags are also supplied by D. R. ECKER, 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The present session of this Institution will close March 27th.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Dr. BEATTY, the Superintendent, SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 24th.

The public examinations will be on the 26th and 27th.

The Closing Address will be made by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, on the AFTERNOON of the 27th.

The Summer session will open MAY 6th, and continue FIVE MONTHS.

REDUCTION OF TERMS:

The cost for Boarding, Room, Light, &c., the next Session will be $200, instead of $300, as at present. There will be also a reduction in the price of Tuition. Persons wishing Catalogues may address

Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D.,
Superintendent.
mwf Or, Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.

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269 AND 271 EAST WATER STREET,

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Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk, and rates given to all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders. w,s-2p

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IN NEW STYLES OF

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WEDDING GOODS,

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McCALLUM BROS.,

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A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 2 PLY AND 3 PLY CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, MATS, SHADES, &c.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

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STONE DRAIN PIPE.

Vetrified Stone Drain Pipe,

is decidedly the best and cheapest medium for sewer or drain purposes known. This Pipe has the following advantages:

1st. STRENGTH—Having a resisting power nearly equal to iron.

2d. DURABILITY—Being non-corrosive, resisting acids and alkalies, and is not affected by frost or heat, and is perfectly indestructible.

3d. CHEAPNESS—Costing less than one half the price of iron pipe. For house drains or sewers it is superior to anything else, owing to the smooth surface of the interior.

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WEEKLY REGISTER OF NEW BOOKS.

Free Deus. Essays on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ, with controversial notes on Essy	1 50
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Life Scenes from the Four Gospels. By Rev. Geo. Jones.	1 25
Our Father's Business. By Rev. Thos. Guthrie	1 50
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MUNSON'S COPPER TUBULAR

Lightning Rods, with Spiral Flanges.

This Rod has the power to carry off as much electricity as any other rod from the earth, or other words is equal to a solid bar of iron thirty inches in circumference. It does not rust; it cannot get out of order. It has received the first premiums at very many State and County Fairs and Institutes. It was never taken in any contest. It has been recommended by several hundred Professors in the most Scientific and Learned Men in the United States, as the best Rod ever invented. In this list we may name Philetus Dean, Professor of Natural Science, Pittsburgh High School; George Woods, President Western University of Pennsylvania, and T. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College.

Among the hundreds of buildings upon which this Rod was erected within the past year in this vicinity we may mention the Locomotive Works; Rolling Mill; Cotton Mill; Allegheny Flouring Mills; First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny; Second Ward School House, Pittsburgh; City Poor House, Pittsburgh; St. Bridget's Church, Pittsburgh, &c., &c. In the surrounding country many of these Rods have been erected on residences or public buildings. It may be examined on the Lutheran Church at Johnstown; the Disciples Church at New Castle; on Dr. Reed's residence, Hickory; on residence of Esquire Lee, Mt. Lawrence; on E. M. Fulton, McKeesport; Wm. Ewing, Frankfort Springs; S. P. & J. S. Fenton Mill, Allegheny; Flouring Mills,

e Daily Commercial

MRS. STOWE AS A POET.

. B. Stowe has just published a volume of
s Poems. Most of them have appeared be-
different newspapers and periodicals, but a few
milar to the public. The volume consists of
nine poems, not of uniform merit—some, in-
ardly worthy of the author's reputation. The
piece is entitled

ST. CATHERINE BORNE BY ANGELS.

rough the solemn air, in silence sailing,
by a multitude of angels, strong and fair,
ps at last, ideal dreams her eyelids veiling,
this weary world of strife and care.

she passeth, dreamy, slow and calm;
wave those broad, white wings, as silvery
light;
lowly robes, in star-emblazoned folding,
whisthy athwart the evening night.

r below, the dim, forsaken earth,
ses that threaten, or the friends that weep;
ke a dream, fortune and the pain:
He giveth His beloved sleep.

illess bosom of the surging ocean
lack the image as they pass by;
g is glassy save His troubled motion;
ne blest moment he companions no more.

e transparent golden floor of heaven,
narmed waters lie as in a dream,
ulting winds, and starry robes unfolding,
erious angel eyes far outward gleam.

so sea! thou scornest all enchanted
at sweet vision of celestial rest;
are the winds and tides thy peace that
nnted—
ill thou seemest, so glorified and blest!

l to-morrow, that sweet scene forgotten,
tides and tempests shall thy bosom rear;
complaining waves, with restless motion,
oss their hands in their old wild despair.

hearts sometimes, the sweet sad story
ering saints, borne homeward crowned and
ed,
down in stillness with a tender glory,
makes a mirror there of breathless rest;

are the winds and tides thy peace that
ainted—
ill thou seemest, so glorified and blest!

ck, the cross, life's weary wrench of woe,
ofth seeing, as day's lowering fades,
un-pock-n path see, salty still,
oving spirit bicchs itself away.

re are hours when, from heaven unfolding,
down the angels with the glad release;
look upward, to behold in glory
ildering loved ones borne away to peace.

lef the calm! The restless wave of feeling
again when the bright cloud sweeps by,
ur tired souls reject no longer
lenor vision of the upper sky!

sed Lord of the pure saints in glory,
hom all faithful souls attained are,
crown Thy peace into our restless spirits,
make a lasting, heavenly vision there.

bright gates no more on us shall close;
nore the cloud of angels fade away;
shall walk, and life's weary strife,
eaim light of Thine eternal day.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

entire northern part of the Island of Bor-
n Asia, with three adjacent islands, has
granted for trading purposes to what is
n as the "American Trading Company."
are to have jurisdiction over the inhabit-
America, it seems, thus has an "East
Company."

Toledo *Blade* says that, on Wednesday,
en freight trains passed over the Michigan
ern Railroad, the smallest composed of
y-two cars. On Thursday there were
ninety cars of live stock on the road at
o that night.

Agricultural Society of Tuscarawas
y, Ohio, as we learn from the *Chronicle*,
the following premiums: A premium of
will be paid for the greatest number of
ills, not less than 1,000, strung on a string.
ats to be caught by one family, betwixt
h 15, 1867, and the time of the Fair. 2d
ium, $5 for the greatest number over 500
ess than 1,000. 3d premium, $3 for the
est number over 300 and less than 500.
ral prize, accompanied by at least
e rats. Also the trap in which they were
. The rats to be killed by the dog on
round. 1st premium, $5, 2d premium, $3.

e Pall Mall *Gazette* calls attention to the fact
he slang sense in which the word "jolly"
en used is after all not slang. In John
p's" Commentary on the Old and New Tes-
nts," published in London 200 years ago,
be read, "all was jolly quiet at Ephesus
e St. Paul came thither." A century ear-
says a writer in *Notes and Queries*, the
is thus used by North, in his translation of
rch's Lives: "It (the wind, which some
ercias) bloweth a jolly cool wind." So,
not knowing it, our fast young men use
onvenient word in its most classical sense.

e Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal* tells of an
pt to commit suicide in that city by a
g girl of sixteen, whose parents live in the
borhood of Portsmouth, Ohio. She had
seduced, taken to Lafayette, and there de-
l by her seducer. She took a heavy dose
danum, but prompt medical attendance
her life.

England the people are complaining bit-
of what they have to pay for royalty, the
of which are thus set down: The Queen's
nditures, including her Civil List, $1,925,
year; the Duchess of Cambridge, $30,000;
Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,
00; the Duke of Cambridge, $60,000; Pen-
Mary of Cambridge, $15,000; the Princess
, $40,000; Princess Alice, $30,000; the
ce of Wales, $200,000; the Princess of
s, $50,000; the King of Belgium, $250,000;
which amounts to an annual total of $2,-
00, and is swollen by other personal pen-
to $3,000,000.

series of experiments are now being car-
on by the Madras Government for raising
propagating the pearloyster. It is claimed
there is no more trouble in raising the
l than the common oyster.

very beneficial act has recently been re-
ed to the Massachusetts Legislature, which
ides that the proprietors of public halls shall
re suitable and safe egress to protect life
limb in case of alarm or danger. By far
little heed is given to the importance of the
ect, and it is terrible to think what would
en in case of a fire in some of the public
s to be found in almost every city.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Winwood Reade, in a letter to the
ay, says Mr. Swinburne, the poet, is but
more than twenty-six years old. He is
son of Admiral Swinburne; his mother is
y Jane Ashburnham. The Swinburnes are
of the oldest families in England; the
burnhams are historical. His parents not
belong to the aristocracy, but to a very
usive set which is composed of Old English
ld blood, who form a clique of their own
ewhat like that of the ancient Codini fami-
at Florence. His literary inspiration is de-
d in a great degree from the writings of
Sade, colored by medieval studies.

Caleb Atwater, the well known author of
"History of the State of Ohio," "Western
iquities," "Essay on Education," &c., is
l at Circleville, Ohio, on the 13th inst., in
80th year. He was born at North Adams,
ss., December 25, 1778, graduated at Wil-
ms College in 1804, and removed to Ohio in
5.

A New York paper takes notice of the re-
ed failure of Leonard W. Jerome, and
s: "We have every reason to believe that
or, as is frequently the case, is wrong in
matter, and that Mr. Jerome will have no
culty in meeting all his engagements."

The Lynchburg *News* states that a revolu-
ary hero yet survives in the person of Mr.
es Farmer, who lives in Campbell county,
ginia. This patriarch is now in his 106th
, and served during the last campaign of
war. He is hale and vigorous, walks about
plantation without assistance, and on fre-
t occasions of late has mounted his horse
ridden several miles to mill.

Mr. Charles Sumner says the rumor which
ounces his intention to leave public life on
expiration of his present term in the Senate,
make his residence abroad for several years
rder to consult the continental libraries on
subject of slavery, of which he designs a
ory from the earliest times to its abolition
merica.

AT OF MAGAZINE WRITERS.—The Boston
espondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Re-
ican* says: "It is common to hear people
ess curiosity as to the rate of compensation
by American Magazines for contributions,
t, if not all of them, have established rates
it these are not like the laws of the Medes,
they vary according to the reputation of
writer, and the merit, intrinsic or factitious,
his article. The *Atlantic* pays, I believe, gen-
ly five dollars per page for prose, though
writers receive much more than this.
mund Kirke got $100 for his "Chicago Con-
tion." The market value of poetry seems
ry a good deal. One poet says, that for
of his best productions he has received
the *Atlantic* only $5, while for far poorer
$10 have been awarded him. Those who
had experience in bargaining at this
blishment for the sale of literary wares,
e that the price paid therefor depends a
deal upon the mood of the editor-in-chief:
is in good humor, the seller is liberally
pensated; otherwise, otherwise. *Harper's*
are about the same, $5 per page for prose,
are about the same, $3 to $5 per page. Fitz
hen Lights paid $3 to $5 per page. Bay-
h Landlow received $60 for his capital story,
eing from Tarshish."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-
NT—The Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his
panions sought in vain for the fabled waters of
outhe, amid the orange groves and flowery
ds of Florida. It was left for Holloway to dis-
r the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthmas,
fula, Sore Leg, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, &c., in
admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment,
ch has been astonishing the world for upwards
fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every
of disease. Sold by all Druggists.

ELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys,
ver, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Com-
nts, General Debility, and all diseases of the
nary Organs, whether existing in Male or Fe-
e, from whatever cause originating and no mat-
how long standing.

Each one of these organs require the use of a dia-
tic of these organs requires the use of a diu-
tic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption
usually may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are
erived from these sources, and the health and
ture, and that of Posterity, depends upon
r not use of a reliable remedy.
ELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established
ards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
ggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104
uth Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct

☞ THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE
known to man is METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC
EADY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.
EPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, third night of the celebrated Artiste, the Lovely Young Queen of Comedy.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,

Who will appear for the last time, in her great impersonation of Lydia Gulli, in Olive Logan's dramatization of

ARMADALE; OR, FATE.

In preparation—THE SILVER IVY.
Saturday Matinee—The Three Guardsmen.
On Monday and Tuesday, April 8th and 9th, the great REVIVAL and her company of 42 performers will positively appear. Sale of tickets commences Tuesday, April 2d, at the Opera House office.

VARIETIES THEATER,

PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
TO-NIGHT—The Great Consolidated Companies in a superb Bill of Songs, Dances, Negroisms, and the exciting Drama, called

GALBRAITH, THE SCOUT.

In consequence of an accident to the trained horse Fire-fly, Mazeppa must unavoidably be postponed until Monday next, when it will be produced in a manner superior to any former representation.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$1 00

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "COMMERCIAL" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.

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Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.

—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 23d inst. inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county with

24 Direct and 24 Adsectum Index Dockets;
24 Plain Index Dockets,

As specified in order of the Court of Common Pleas. Information and samples of the Books will be furnished at the Recorder's Office.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS

From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats, barges and wrecks, &c.

Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work, for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work, under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said Engineer. Said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught steamer, one strongly decked flat, one crane and crane boat, and the necessary lines, chains, ropes, levers, saws, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including the payment of the wages of Captain, Pilot, Engineer and crew, and six men for running the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Board of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Eng'r. Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 920,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party locating it can fill the blanks and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 10,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 102 Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

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LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

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56 FIFTH STREET.

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

AND

LOUIS XIV.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

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A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

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oct1 35⅝ Liberty st.

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PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

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FOR SALE.

150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls Sorghum;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 bf bbls Herring;
25 bbls Mackerel;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Nail Barrels;
2 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Dried Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
25 bbls Roll Butter;
25 kegs packed Butter;
25 bf bbls White Fish;
10 tons W. R. Cheese;
30 tons Timothy Hay;
2 bbls New Cider;
4 kegs Apple Butter;
STURGEON'S BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

FISH.

500 pcs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kits,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
1,000 half bbls. Herring;
250 half bbls. White Fish,
For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lotter's Flounders Navy;
10 bales Mann's 10s Lumps.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered

Table and Piano Covers.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

23 Fifth Street.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

Comprising the Best Patterns made in

Ingrain, Three-Ply,

AND

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

SINCE THE WAR.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

cod OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARPETS

ARE NOW BEING SOLD,

AT

258 LIBERTY STREET

UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BARGAINS,

WILL PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY

McCLINTOCK & CO.

MWS

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, county or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; five millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Treasury and Mint of the Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and the Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan, and is authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, Municipal and local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the aboveact of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 2 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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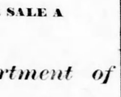

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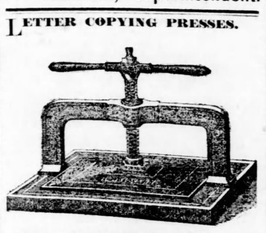

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Allegheny County Returns.

The following additional returns of the elections in this county on Friday last, have been received. Those marked with an asterisk were elected:

BOROUGHS.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Burgess—*Samuel Carnahan, 243.
Council—*Frank Dorrington, 127; *James W. Ballentine, 127; *Philip Weaver, 127; David Carnahan, 126; Thomas Hershberger, 120; Henry Espin, 123; John Thomas Hershberger, 120; Henry Espin, 123; John Thomas Sinnis, 122; John Cain, 122.
Assessor—*Patrick Kennedy, 123.
Assessor—*Patrick Kennedy, 123.
School Directors—*Samuel R. French, 130; *Thomas Kelly, 130; *Wm. Stewart, 130; *James McBride, 131; 104; Wm. Mc. Mc. Mc